Faunitaxys

Revue de Faunistique, Taxonomie et Systématique morphologique et moléculaire

Volume 13
Numéro 32

Juillet 2025

ISSN (Print) : 2269 - 6016
ISSN (Online) : 2970 - 4960
Dépôt légal : Juillet 2025

Faunitaxys

Revue de Faunistique, Taxonomie et Systématique morphologique et moléculaire

ZooBank : https://zoobank.org/79A36B2E-F645-4F9A-AE2B-ED32CE6771CC

Directeur de la publication, rédacteur, conception graphique et PAO:
Lionel Delaunay

Cette revue ne peut pas être vendue
Elle est distribuée par échange aux institutions (version papier)
et sur simple demande aux particuliers (format PDF)
à l'adresse suivante:

AFCFF (Association française de Cartographie de la Faune et de la Flore)
28, rue Voltaire, F- 42100 Saint Etienne
E-mail: faunitaxys.journal@gmail.com

Elle est disponible librement au téléchargement à partir du site:

https://faunitaxys.fr/

La parution de *Faunitaxys* est apériodique

Faunitaxys est indexé dans / ***Faunitaxys*** is indexed in:
- Zoological Record
Articles and nomenclatural novelties are referenced by:
- ZooBank (https://zoobank.org)
Online Archives:
- HAL (https://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr)
- Internet Archive (https://archive.org/details/faunitaxys)

Imprimée sur les presses de SPEED COPIE, 6, rue Tréfilerie, F- 42100 Saint-Etienne

Imprimé le 02 07 2025

Faunitaxys, **13**(**32**), 2025 : 1 – 4.
https://doi.org/10.57800/faunitaxys-13(32)

A new *Corethrophora* from Sulawesi with taxonomical remarks on the subgenera of *Cacia* (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae)

FRANCESCO VITALI

National Museum of Natural History, rue Münster 24, L-2160 Luxembourg, Luxembourg.
- E-mail : fvitali@mnhn.lu - ZooBank: https://zoobank.org/4E4C673A-6CB6-4935-A5FA-17686C686EF2 - Orcid: https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3052-2910

Keywords:

Coleoptera;
Cerambycidae;
Lamiinae;
Mesosini;
Ipocregyes;
new combinations;
taxonomy;
description;
new species;
Indonesia.

Abstract. – *Cacia* (*Corethrophora*) *complicata* **n**. **sp**. from Sulawesi (Indonesia) is described. The subgenus *Ipocregyes* Pascoe, 1865 is analysed according to author's original diagnosis and the following species are transferred to the subgenus *Corethrophora* Blanchard, 1853: *Cacia albicollis* Heller, 1923; *C. butuana* Heller, 1923; *C. katrinae* Medina *et al*., 2023; *C. cephaloides* Breuning, 1968; *C. cephalotes* (Pic, 1925); *C. grisescens* Breuning, 1935; *C. hieroglyphyca* Heller, 1923; *C. imogenae* Hüdepohl, 1989; *C. lepesmei* Gressitt, 1951; *C. manobo* Medina *et al*., 2023; *C. monstrabilis* Heller, 1916; *C. paragrisescens* Yamasako & Befu, 2016; *C. sekoi* Vives, 2022; *C. semilactea* Heller, 1923; *C. sibuyana* Heller, 1923; *C. spilota* Gahan, 1907; *C. subcephalotes* Breuning, 1968; *C. suturevittata* Breuning, 1962; *C. triangulifera* Heller, 1900; *C. unda* Heller, 1923; *C. vermiculata* Heller, 1923; *C. xenoceroides* Heller, 1915.

Vitali F., 2025. – A new *Corethrophora* from Sulawesi with taxonomical remarks on the subgenera of *Cacia* (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae). *Faunitaxys*, 13(32): 1 – 4.

DOI: https://doi.org/10.57800/faunitaxys-13(32)

ZooBank: https://zoobank.org/01BCAD1E-7AE2-4572-8562-09D21557B5B3

Received: 04/05/2025 – *Revised*: 27/05/2025 – *Accepted*: 28/05/2025

Introduction

Cacia Newman, 1842 (Lamiinae, Mesosini) is a species-rich genus widely distributed throughout the Indo-Australian region, currently comprising approximately 130 species classified into seven subgenera (Medina *et al*., 2023). Sulawesi hosts eight recognized species (Breuning, 1938; 1954; Vives, 2022): *C. celebensis* Breuning, 1938; *C. intricata* Pascoe, 1865; *C. kaszabi* Breuning, 1954 (in *Cacia* s. str.); *C. monstrabilis* Heller, 1916; *C. scenica* Pascoe, 1865; *C. sekoi* Vives, 2022; *C. triangulifera* Heller, 1900 (in the subgenus *Ipocregyes* Pascoe, 1865) and *C. vanikorensis* (Boisduval, 1835), in the subgenus *Corethrophora* Blanchard 1853.

Examined collections

CAW Coll. Andreas Weigel, Wernburg (Germany)
CBS Coll. Ben Sale, Fordham (United Kingdom)
CFR Coll. Francesco Ruggiero, Viterbo (Italy)
CFV Coll. Francesco Vitali, Luxembourg (Luxembourg)
CXG Coll. Xavier Gouverneur, Rennes (France)

Results

Cacia (*Corethrophora*) *complicata* **n**. **sp**.

(Fig. 1-10)

ZooBank: https://zoobank.org/72FBC24A-D3E9-4C19-B8EA-427FC119EDA8

Holotype, ♂, Indonesia, Sulawesi Tengah, Palolo, III.2013, S. Alam leg. (CFV).

Paratypes: **1** ♀, Sulawesi Tengah, Palolo, V.2017, loc. coll. (CXG); **1** ♀, ditto, Kamarora Village, V.2013 (CBS); **1** ♂, ditto, VII.2013 (CFR); **1** ♂, **2** ♀, Sulawesi Tenggara, Tonosu / Tentena, Posu Lake, 20.IV.1994, R. Gerstmeier leg. (CAW).

Description

Body size: 10-12 mm.

Coloration. – Integuments pitch-brown; flagellum and legs, especially, the dorsal side, chestnut-brown to reddish; body densely covered with brown tomentum decorated with yellowish white pubescence. Head entirely white, except for a brown transverse band between eyes, which is prolonged posteriorly behind the eyes and triangularly along the vertex forming a Y-shaped white band on the occiput; pronotum with three fine longitudinal white bands on the disc, one along the middle and one at each side; scutellum white except for the anterior angles; elytra covered with a complicated and very variable pattern of tomentum, where it is possible to recognize:

1) suture covered with white spots, always coalescent on the basal third, sometimes missing on the middle, sometimes the entire suture uniformly white;

2) a white mark in the shape of "9" (on the right elytron) on the basal two-fifths, more or less connected with the sutural spots;

3) two zigzag transversal white lines after the middle, more or less fragmented and connected to the suture and to the previous mark;

4) two zigzag transversal white lines on the apical fourth, more or less fragmented sometimes resulting as longitudinal vittae or forming a circular drawing.

Scape, base of antennomeres II and IV and almost two-thirds of antennomere V white. Legs white, except for middle and apex of the femora and tarsomeres III-V. Ventral side entirely covered with white pubescence.

Head. – Squared, mandibles shining brown, smooth, covered with some white hairs at base; labrum densely covered with whitish pubescence; clypeus membranous, shining; frons with a fine carina along the superior half, which overpasses the level of the antennal supports posteriorly; eyes transverse, small, one-third as long as genae; antennal support somehow approached. Antennae long, nearly

Reviewers:
Larry G. Bezark (*Sacramento, USA*) - ZooBank: http://zoobank.org/25C35904-2035-4416-9534-8641C1551196 - https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0165-552X
Jean-Philippe Roguet (*France*) - https://zoobank.org/93CC3B4D-BBD0-4155-8DB4-14D66F99D699

This is an open access article under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivs License, which permits use and distribution in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited, the use is non-commercial and no modifications or adaptations are made.
Copyright 2025. The Authors. *Faunitaxys* published by Lionel Delaunay on behalf of the AFCFF (Association française de Cartographie de la Faune et de la Flore).

twice as long as (♂) or one-third (♀) longer than body; scape angulated with open cicatrix at apex; pedicel transverse, covered with long erect black setae; antennomere III the longest, covered with erect setae at both sides and with an apical protuberance at apex; antennomere IV with erect setae at the inner side and a tuft of hairs at apex; antennomere V with sparse erect setae.

Pronotum. – As long as wide, parallel, unarmed, slightly convex on the disc.

Scutellum. – Rounded.

Elytra. – 1.66 times longer than wide at humeri, parallel-sided, somewhere concave at base, widely rounded at apex.

Legs. – Short; femora club-shaped, covered with recumbent pubescence, tibiae covered also with erect long setae.

Differential diagnosis. – The protuberance at apex of antennomere III makes *Cacia complicata* **n**. **sp**. a clear member of the subgenus *Corethrophora*. The very complicated elytral pattern has little resemblance to *C. vanikorensis*, the only member of *Corethrophora* in Sulawesi.
This species is most similar to *C. vermiculata* Heller, 1923 and *C. butuana* Heller, 1923, from which it differs in the pronotum decorated with three longitudinal lines (irregular and vermiculate in both Philippine species). Both species belong to the subgenus *Ipocregyes*, but the taxonomy proposed by Breuning (1938) deserves a deep revision.

Taxonomic remarks on the subgenera of *Cacia*

Breuning (1938) divided *Cacia* into seven subgenera, reducing *Corethrophora*, *Ipocregyes* and *Acanthocacia* Aurivillius, 1911 to subgenera and introducing three new subgenera: *Pseudocacia, Spinocacia* and *Pericacia.* However, the validity of these subgenera – based on the presence of spines, protuberances and hair tufts on different antennomeres – appears questionable, as species with similar dorsal patterns are assigned to different subgenera. Furthermore, the subgenera display disjunct distributions that do not align with any recognized biogeographical classifications.
Corethrophora and *Ipocregyes* are closely related since both are deprived of antennal spines and hair tufts on antennomere III. According to Breuning, they only differ in a more (*Corethrophora*) or less (*Ipocregyes*) developed protuberance at apex of antennomere III. Actually, the original taxonomy was a bit different.
In fact, Blanchard (1853) introduced the monobasic genus *Corethrophora* for *C. semiluctuosa* separating it from *Saperda,* without any reference to other members of Mesosini. Except for Blanchard, nobody described species in this genus; Thomson (1860) and Lacordaire (1869) ignored it, while Aurivillius (1921) synonymized it with *Cacia*.
Pascoe (1865) did not define *Ipocregyes* using Breuning's characters but for "*its short antennae in both sexes, its elytra being callous at the base, and its mesosternum being simply produced anteriorly, not having a distinct tooth."* The only included species – *Cacia newmanni* Pascoe, 1857 from Borneo – shows a feeble protuberance on antennomere III.
Lacordaire (1869) and Aurivillius (1921) treated *Ipocregyes* as a valid genus and, except for Kano (1933) and Fisher (1933), nobody described species in this genus. However, Fisher's species did not belong to *Cacia* (Breuning, 1938).
Thus, Breuning reintroduced and defined the characters of these subgenera in arbitrary manner and not corresponding to the original diagnoses. The development of the protuberance at apex of antennomere III is a subjective and variable character to be taken into consideration. In fact, even Breuning classified some species – *Cacia aequifasciata* Heller, 1924; *C. albicollis* Heller, 1923; *C. xenoceroides* Heller, 1915 – as members of *Corethrophora* or *Ipocregyes* in different articles.

Considering Pascoe's original diagnostic characters, the callous elytral base could be the only character separating *Ipocregyes* from *Corethrophora*, since antennal length and mesosternum are variable within the entire genus. Based on this character, only *C. bituberosa* Breuning, 1935 from Java can be classified into *Ipocregyes.*
Ipocregyes is currently the largest subgenus of *Cacia* (62 species), but in reality, almost none of the species is related to the type-species. While a comprehensive examination of all species was not feasible, the following 22 species exhibit morphological affinities that support their reallocation to the genus *Corethrophora*, where they more naturally belong:

Cacia (*Corethrophora*) *albicollis* Heller, 1923
Cacia (*Corethrophora*) *butuana* Heller, 1923
Cacia (*Corethrophora*) *katrinae* Medina *et al*., 2023
Cacia (*Corethrophora*) *cephaloides* Breuning, 1968
Cacia (*Corethrophora*) *cephalotes* (Pic, 1925)
Cacia (*Corethrophora*) *grisescens* Breuning, 1935
Cacia (*Corethrophora*) *hieroglyphyca* Heller, 1923
Cacia (*Corethrophora*) *imogenae* Hüdepohl, 1989
Cacia (*Corethrophora*) *lepesmei* Gressitt, 1951
Cacia (*Corethrophora*) *manobo* Medina *et al*., 2023
Cacia (*Corethrophora*) *monstrabilis* Heller, 1916
Cacia (*Corethrophora*) *paragrisescens* Yamasako & Befu, 2016
Cacia (*Corethrophora*) *sekoi* Vives, 2022
Cacia (*Corethrophora*) *semilactea* Heller, 1923
Cacia (*Corethrophora*) *sibuyana* Heller, 1923
Cacia (*Corethrophora*) *spilota* Gahan, 1907
Cacia (*Corethrophora*) *subcephalotes* Breuning, 1968
Cacia (*Corethrophora*) *suturevittata* Breuning, 1962
Cacia (*Corethrophora*) *triangulifera* Heller, 1900
Cacia (*Corethrophora*) *unda* Heller, 1923
Cacia (*Corethrophora*) *vermiculata* Heller, 1923
Cacia (*Corethrophora*) *xenoceroides* Heller, 1915

Accordingly, several similar species are now once again classified alongside their natural relatives, *e.g*., *C. semiluctuosa* with *C. triangulifera*; *C. complicata* **n**. **sp**. with *C. vermiculata*; *C. albicollis* Heller, 1923 with *C. semilactea* and *C. hieroglyphyca; C. imitatrix* Heller, 1923 with *C. xenoceroides*, etc.
The Taiwanese *C. arisana* (Kano, 1933) and *C. watantakkuni* (Kano, 1933), originally described as *Ipocregyes*, show a bulged elytral base, elongated and different from that of true *Ipocregyes.* These species are closely related, similarly to *C. newmanni* and *C. bituberosa.* However, their disjunct geographical distribution complicates the hypothesis that these two species groups are losely related to each other. It is possible that they constitute a distinct subgenus; alternatively, the establishment of additional subgenera may be considered excessive or unwarranted.
In fact, given the morphological similarity among several species currently assigned to different subgenera, and the presence of a spined antennomere III in *C.* (*Corethrophora*) *butuana negria* Heller, 1924 – which Breuning (1938) treated as a morph – the distinction between *Corethrophora* and *Cacia* (s. str.) appears problematic. Consequently, a future taxonomic revision may warrant the synonymization of all currently recognized subgenera within *Cacia*.

Acknowledgements

This work would not have been possible without the valuable collaboration of several colleagues from the forum www.cerambycoidea.com, to whom I express my sincere gratitude: Xavier Gouverneur (Rennes, France), Francesco Ruggiero (Viterbo, Italy), Ben Sale (Fordham, United Kingdom), and Andreas Weigel (Wernburg, Germany).

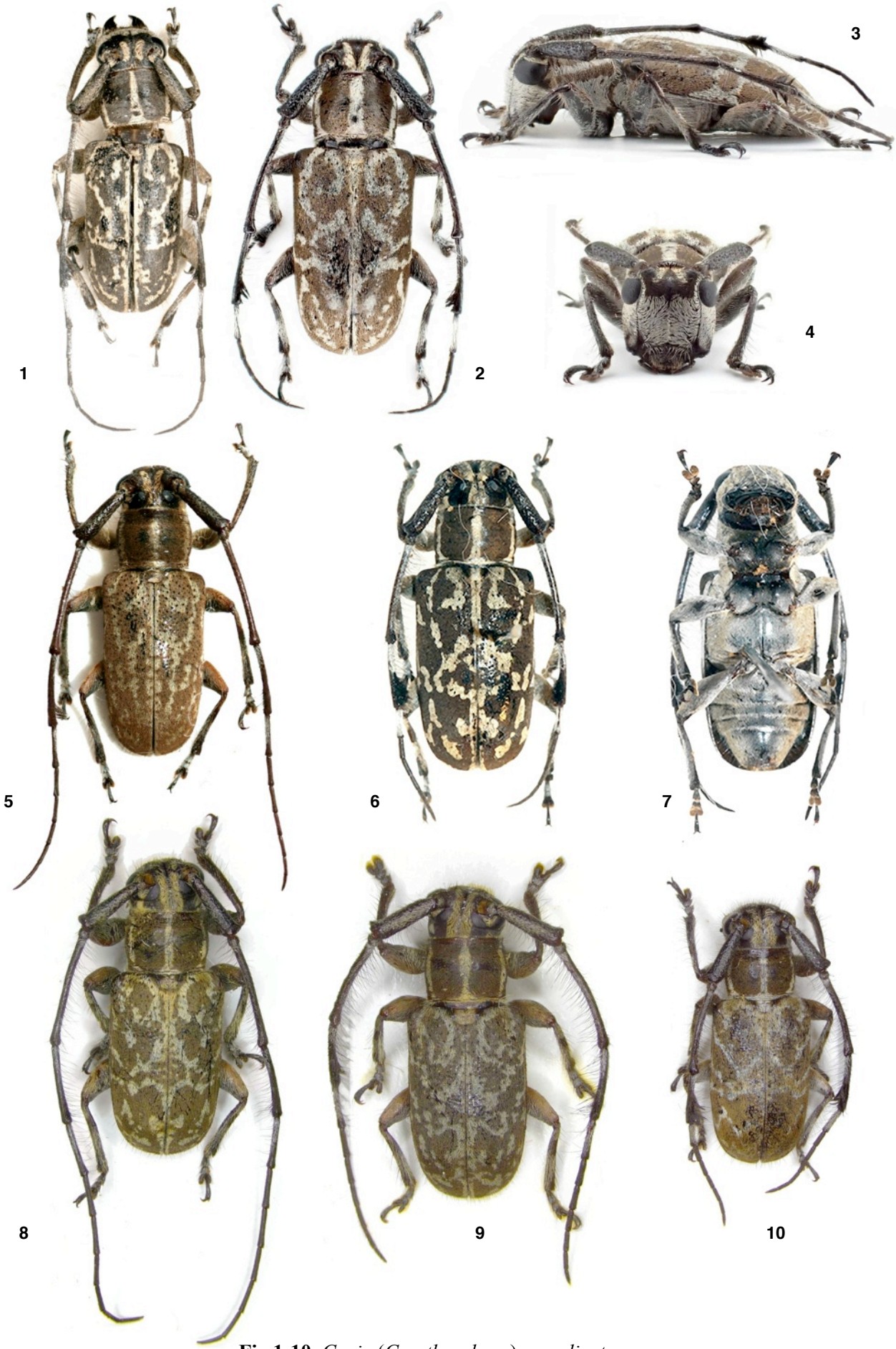

Fig 1-10. *Cacia* (*Corethrophora*) *complicata* **n**. **sp**.

1. Holotype ♂ (CFV). **2**. Paratype ♀ from Palolo (CXG). **3**. Ditto, lateral view. **4**. Ditto, frontal view. **5**. Paratype ♂ from Kamarora (CFR). **6**. Paratype ♀ from Kamarora (CBS). **7**. Ditto, ventral view. **8**. Paratype ♂ from Posu Lake (CAW). **9**. Ditto (CAW). **10**. Paratype ♀ from Posu Lake (CAW).

Key to the *Cacia* from Sulawesi

1. Antennomere III spined at apex; antennomere IV without tuft of hairs **2**
— Antennomere III without spine, more or less obtusely protuberant at apex; antennomere IV with tuft of hairs **4**

2. Pronotum with four spots . . . . . *C. celebensis* Breuning, 1938
– Pronotum with longitudinal bands **3**

3. Pronotum with four undulated longitudinal bands of yellow pubescence . . . . . *C. intricata* Pascoe, 1865
— Pronotum with two longitudinal band of black pubescence . . . . . *C. kaszabi* Breuning, 1954

4. Antennomeres without tuft of hairs; pronotum with two longitudinal band of dark pubescence; elytra yellowish, with two undulated transverse bands of brown pubescence . . . . . *C. scenica* Pascoe, 1865
— Antennomere IV with a tuft of hairs at apex; pronotum with three longitudinal bands of light pubescence **5**

5. Pronotal bands wide; elytra black, spotted with yellow pubescence . . . . . *C. sekoi* Vives, 2022
— Pronotal bands narrow; elytra without yellow spots **6**

6. Elytra with a triangular spot of white pubescence . . . . . *C. triangulifera* Heller, 1900
— Elytra with lines of whitish pubescence **7**

7. Elytra with two zigzag lines crossing the middle and a 9-shaped line on the basal third . . . . . *C. complicata* **n**. **sp**.
— Elytra with a single line crossing the middle and a humeral longitudinal line **8**

8. Elytra with a free circular or triangular pattern on the apical third . . . . . *C. vanikorensis* (Boisduval, 1835)
— Elytra with a longitudinal line on the apical third connected with the median transverse line . . . . . *C. monstrabilis* Heller, 1916

References

Aurivillius C., 1921. – *Cerambycidae: Cerambycinae: Lamiinae. I.* Coleopterorum Catalogus 73, Schenkling S. ed., Berlin, 322 pp.

Blanchard C. E., 1853. – Description des Insectes. *In*: Hombron M. & Jacquinot H., 1842–53. *Voyage au Pôle Sud et dans l'Océanie sur les corvettes l'Astrolabe et la Zélée pendant les années 1837–1838–1839–1840 sous le Commandement de M. J. Dumont-d'Urville*. Gide & J. Baudry Ed., Paris, 2, VII + 716 pp.

Breuning S. von, 1938. – Études sur les Lamiaires (Coléop. Cerambycidæ). Huitième tribu: Mesosini Thomson. *Novitates Entomologicæ*, 3ème supplément (46 - 49): 365 - 392.

Breuning S. von, 1954. – Quelques nouveaux Lamiaires (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) de l'Asie orientale. *Annales Historico-Naturales Musei Nationalis Hungarici* (series nova), 5: 265 - 272.

Fisher W. S., 1933. – New Cerambycidae from India (Coleoptera). *The Indian Forest Records (New Series), Entomology*, 17 (6): 1 - 8.

Kano T. F., 1933 [1932]. – New and unrecorded Longicorn-Beetles from Japan and its adjacent territories. *Kontyû*, 6 (5 - 6): 259-291 + pl. IV.

Lacordaire T., 1869. – *Histoire Naturelle des Insectes. Genera des Coléoptères ou exposé méthodique et critique de tous les genres proposés jusqu'ici dans cet ordre d'insectes. Tome 9, 1ère partie: famille des Longicornes (suite)*. Librairie Encyclopédique de Roret, Paris, 409 pp.

Medina M. N., Vitali F. & Barsevskis A., 2023. – Catalog of the genus *Cacia* Newman (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Lamiinae) in the Philippines with description of two new species. *Zootaxa*, 5231 (5): 537 - 551.

Pascoe F. P., 1865. – Longicornia Malayana; or, a Descriptive Catalogue of the Species of the three Longicorn Families Lamiidæ, Cerambycidæ and Prionidæ collected by Mr. A. R. Wallace in the Malay Archipelago. (Part II). *The Transactions of the Entomological Society of London*, 3 (3) 2: 97 - 224 + pls VII-X.

Thomson J., 1860. – *Essai d'une classification de la famille des Cérambycides et matériaux pour servir à une monographie de cette famille*. Paris, 396 pp. + 3 Tab.

Vives E., 2022. – Especies nuevas de Cerambycidae del sudeste asiático (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae). *Les Cahiers Magellanes (N. S.)*, 42: 3 - 13.

Résumé

Vitali F., 2025. – Une nouvelle *Corethrophora* de Sulawesi avec des remarques taxonomiques sur les sous-genres de *Cacia* (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae). *Faunitaxys*, 13(32): 1 – 4.

Cacia (*Corethrophora*) *complicata* **n**. **sp**. de Sulawesi (Indonésie) est décrite. Le sous-genre *Ipocregyes* Pascoe, 1865 est analysé selon la diagnose originale de l'auteur et les espèces suivantes sont transférées au sous-genre *Corethrophora* Blanchard 1853 : *Cacia albicollis* Heller, 1923 ; *C. butuana* Heller, 1923 ; *C. katrinae* Medina *et al*., 2023 ; *C. cephaloides* Breuning, 1968 ; *C. cephalotes* (Pic, 1925) ; *C. grisescens* Breuning, 1935 ; *C. hieroglyphyca* Heller, 1923 ; *C. imogenae* Hüdepohl, 1989 ; *C. lepesmei* Gressitt, 1951 ; C. *manobo* Medina *et al*., 2023 ; *C. monstabilis* Heller, 1916 ; *C. paragrisescens* Yamasako & Befu, 2016 ; *C. sekoi* Vives, 2022 ; *C. semilactea* Heller, 1923 ; *C. sibuyana* Heller, 1923 ; *C. spilota* Gahan, 1907 ; *C. subcephalotes* Breuning, 1968 ; *C. suturevittata* Breuning, 1962 ; *C. triangulifera* Heller, 1900 ; *C. unda* Heller, 1923 ; *C. vermiculata* Heller, 1923 ; *C. xenocéroides* Heller, 1915.

Mots-clés. – Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Lamiinae, Mesosini, *Ipocregyes*, nouvelles combinaisons, taxonomie, description, nouvelle espèce, Indonésie.

Derniers articles publiés

Audureau A., 2025. – A propos de quelques Hemilophini nouveaux ou peu connus (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Lamiinae). *Faunitaxys*, 13(14): 1 – 6. https://doi.org/10.57800/faunitaxys-13(15)

Coache A., Dierkens M., Rainon B., Delaunay L., Josso J.-F. & Deschamps P., 2025. – Première évaluation de la faune des Scarabaeidae de la République du Bénin (Coleoptera, Scarabaeidae). *Faunitaxys*, 13(16): 1 – 119. https://doi.org/10.57800/faunitaxys-13(16)

Moret P. & Allegro G., 2025. – Illustrated checklist of the carabid beetles (Coleoptera, Carabidae) of the Otonga Nature Reserve in NW Ecuador, with ecological and biogeographic comments. *Faunitaxys*, 13(17) : 1 – 21. https://doi.org/10.57800/faunitaxys-13(17)

Huchet J.-B. & Mapile D.O.R., 2025. – A new species of *Nothochodaeus* Nikolajev, 2005 from Luzon Island, Philippines (Coleoptera: Scarabaeoidea: Ochodaeidae). *Faunitaxys*, 13(18) : 1 – 8. https://doi.org/10.57800/faunitaxys-13(18)

Vlasak J. & Santos-Silva A., 2025. – Cerambycidae (Coleoptera) from South America: new species, notes, and new records. *Faunitaxys*, 13(19) : 1 – 14. https://doi.org/10.57800/faunitaxys-13(19)

Dan Z., Zawgyi K. & Lourenço W. R., 2025. – An unusual new species of *Burmesescorpiops* Lourenço, 2016 from Cretaceous Burmese amber (Scorpiones: Palaeoeuscorpiidae: Archaeoscorpiopinae). *Faunitaxys*, 13(20): 1 – 6. https://doi.org/10.57800/faunitaxys-13(20)

Háva J., 2025. – *Litargus* (*Litargus*) *arabicus* **sp**. **nov**., a new species from Oman and Yemen, with list of Mycetophagidae (Coleoptera) species recorded from the Arabian Peninsula. *Faunitaxys*, 13(21): 1 – 2. https://doi.org/10.57800/faunitaxys-13(21)

Lin J.-Z., 2025. – *Serrognathus titanus platymelus* (Saunders, 1854) (Coleoptera: Lucanidae): First Record from the Kinmen and Matsu Archipelagos, Taiwan. *Faunitaxys*, 13(22): 1 – 5. https://doi.org/10.57800/faunitaxys-13(22)

Ythier E. & Ramage T., 2025. – Synopsis of the scorpions (Scorpiones: Buthidae, Diplocentridae) of Guadeloupe, Lesser Antilles, with description of a new species of *Oiclus* Simon, 1880 from La Désirade. *Faunitaxys*, 13(23): 1 – 12. https://doi.org/10.57800/faunitaxys-13(23)

Hennemann F. H., 2025. – A taxonomic review of Philippine Obrimini stick insects: The genus *Tisamenus* Stål, 1875 (Insecta: Phasmatodea: Heteropterygidae: Obriminae). *Faunitaxys*, 13(24) : 1 – 85. https://doi.org/10.57800/faunitaxys-13(24)

Lourenço W. R. & Velten J., 2025. – New considerations on the taxonomic status of the family Palaeotrilineatidae Lourenço, 2012 and description of a new genus and new species (Scorpiones: Buthoidea). *Faunitaxys*, 13(25): 1 – 6. https://doi.org/10.57800/faunitaxys-13(25)

Háva J. & Klejdysz T., 2025. – *Evorinea canarica* **sp**. **nov**., a new species from the Canary Islands (Coleoptera: Dermestidae: Trinodinae). *Faunitaxys*, 13(26): 1 – 4. https://doi.org/10.57800/faunitaxys-13(26)

Ythier E. & Lourenço W. R., 2025. – A new species of *Chaerilus* Simon, 1877 from Pakistan (Scorpiones: Chaerilidae). *Faunitaxys*, 13(27): 1 – 6. https://doi.org/10.57800/faunitaxys-13(27)

Engel M. S., 2025. – A review of the neotropical bee subgenus *Ctenaugochlora* (Hymenoptera: Halictidae). *Faunitaxys*, 13(28): 1 – 15. https://doi.org/10.57800/faunitaxys-13(28)

Huchet J.-B., 2025. – The Ochodaeidae of Israel: A taxonomic review with key to species and updated distribution (Coleoptera: Scarabaeoidea). *Faunitaxys*, 13(29) : 1 – 8. https://doi.org/10.57800/faunitaxys-13(29)

Cumming R.T., Foley E.M. & Le Tirant S., 2025. – *Phyllium bankae* **sp**. **nov**., a new species from Mount Ibu, Indonesia (Phasmatodea: Phylliidae). *Faunitaxys*, 13(30) : 1 – 10. https://doi.org/10.57800/faunitaxys-13(30)

Coache A. & Shizzerotto A., 2025. – A short note on Dytiscidae and Noteridae from the Archipelago of Sao Tome and Principe (Coleoptera, Dytiscidae, Noteridae). *Faunitaxys*, 13(31) : 1 – 15. https://doi.org/10.57800/faunitaxys-13(31)

Faunitaxys est échangée avec les revues suivantes (« print versions ») :

– Annali del Museo Civico di Storia Naturale G. Doria (Italie)
– Boletín de la Asociación española de Entomología (Espagne)
– Boletín de la Sociedad Andaluza de Entomología (Espagne)
– Bollettino del Museo di Storia Naturale di Venezia (Italie)
– Bulletin de la Société linnéenne de Lyon (France)
– Bulletin of Insectology (Italie)
– Heteropterus Rev. Entomol. (Espagne)
– Integrative Systematics (Allemagne)
– Israel Journal of Entomology (Israel)
– Klapalekiana (République Tchèque)
– Koleopterologische Rundschau (Allemagne)
– Memorie del Museo Civico di Storia Naturale di Verona (Italie)
– Nova Supplementa Entomologica (Allemagne)
– Proceedings of the Entomological Society of Washington (USA
– Revue suisse de Zoologie (Suisse)
– Spixiana (Allemagne)
– Zoosystematica Rossica (Russie)

Faunitaxys

Volume 13, Numéro 32, Juillet 2025

SOMMAIRE

Une nouvelle *Corethrophora* de Sulawesi avec des remarques taxonomiques sur les sous-genres de *Cacia* (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae).

Francesco Vitali . . . . . 1 – 4

CONTENTS

A new *Corethrophora* from Sulawesi with taxonomical remarks on the subgenera of *Cacia* (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae).

Francesco Vitali . . . . . 1 – 4

Illustration de la couverture :

Bahasa Indonesia: Batuputih Beach, Tangkoko Batuputih Nature Reserve, North Sulawesi, Indonesia.

Crédits:

Francesco Vitali : Fig. 1.
Xavier Gouverneur : Fig. 2-4.
Francesco Ruggiero: Fig. 5.
Ben Sale: Fig. 6-7.
Andreas Weigel: Fig. 8-10.
Sakurai Midori : couverture.

Publié par l'Association Française de Cartographie de la Faune et de la Flore (AFCFF)